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IN THE CLAIMS:

Please cancel without prejudice or disclaimer claims 1-14 in the underlying PCT application and ADD new claims 15-28 in accordance with the following.

Claims 1-14 (canceled).

15. (new) A method for operating a radio system with stations, including a first emitting station equipped with a first directional antenna, comprising

transmitting, from the first emitting station to a first receiving station using the first directional antenna in a first spatial radio area, first direction information revealing a first spatial direction which the first emitting station utilizes for transmission of data.

16. (new) A method in accordance with claim 1, further comprising:
receiving the first direction information at a second emitting station; and
taking the first direction information into account for occupation of transmission resources by the second emitting station.

17. (new) A method in accordance with claim 16,
wherein the second emitting station is equipped with a second directional antenna and provides for transmission of data to a second receiving station using the second directional antenna in a second spatial radio area,

wherein said taking into account comprises checking, at the second emitting station based on the first direction information, whether the first and the second spatial radio area overlap at one of the receiving stations, and

wherein said method further comprises transmitting data from the first and second emitting stations, only taking place at least partly simultaneously if the first and the second spatial radio areas do not overlap at any receiving stations.

18. (new) A method in accordance with claim 17, wherein the second emitting station broadcasts second direction information revealing a second spatial direction which the second emitting station utilizes for transmission of data.

19. (new) A method in accordance with claim 18, wherein the stations of the radio system broadcast position information about their geographical position.

20. (new) A method in accordance with claim 19, further comprising broadcasting from the first emitting station time interval information about a first time interval provided for transmission of data to the first receiving station.

21. (new) A method in accordance with claim 20, further comprising broadcasting from the second emitting station time interval information about a second time interval provided for transmission of data to the second receiving station, after said checking for overlapping of the first and second spatial radio areas.

22. (new) A method in accordance with claim 21, wherein the first and second direction information specify the geographical position of the first and second emitting stations and the first and second spatial directions, respectively.

23. (new) A method in accordance with claim 21, wherein the first and second direction information specify the geographical position of the first and second receiving stations, respectively.

24. (new) A method in accordance with claim 21, wherein the first and second direction information includes antenna information about characteristics of the first and second directional antenna, respectively.

25. (new) A method in accordance with claim 21, wherein the radio system is one of a cellular radio system and a wireless local area network.

26. (new) A method in accordance with claim 25, wherein at least one of the first and second emitting stations and the first and second receiving stations is a mobile station.

27. (new) An emitting station for a radio system, comprising:
at least one directional antenna for transmission of data;
at least one omnidirectional antenna for broadcasts;
means for determining direction information revealing a spatial direction in which data is transmitted; and
means for broadcasting the direction information.

28. (new) A radio system, comprising:
an emitting station, including
- at least one directional antenna for transmission of data;
 - at least one omnidirectional antenna for broadcasts;
 - means for determining direction information revealing a spatial direction in which data is transmitted; and
 - means for broadcasting the direction information.